FAMILY LIFE

Vol. XVI, No. 8 AUGUST, 1956 Edited by Paul Popenoe

THE LARGE FAMILY

A large family is the best place to learn about life. So says sociologist James H. S. Bossard who, with his long-time research assistant, Mrs. Eleanor Stoker Boll, has just published a book on *The Large Family System*. Children in large family learn to work together, to get along with each other, and to understand "the facts of life." They learn about the school system, about dating and courtship, and about the art of listening,— as well as talking. Large families deserve a great deal more study than they have hitherto received, and this analysis of 100 of them (each with more than six children, the average number being almost nine per family) is welcome. The families are predominantly native-born white, largely Protestant, and representing half the states of the Union. They are seen through the eyes of the children who grew up in them, and are described in a book marked by simplicity, good organization, and readability.

The families were about as happy as the average, 50% being rated as definitely so, 36% as "medium" and 14% as unhappy. Only two divorces were reported. The offspring make a better showing than their parents: of 440 persons reared in large families, who married and who were rated for hapiness, 71.4% were considered happy, 15.0% as "medium," and 13.6% as definitely unhappy. This is a better record than that of the nation as a whole: "large family products are good matrimonial risks."

That the large family is vulnerable, is a conclusion drawn from many aspects of it. "To bring a large number of children into the world is to give many hostages to fortune." Death of the parents is the most serious hazard, but these families also went through the great economic depression of the 1930's, which naturally hit many of them hard. Children learn to "stick together," and to take in their stride many minor crises which might seem catastrophic in a home with only one child, or perhaps two. Crises occur more freqeuntly, and they are shared by more persons. They are taken for granted.

Parents who find themselves unable to manage three children successfully naturally wonder how the parents of nine children would manage. There is not much room for catering to individual whims, as for instance in food tastes. Meals are standardized and the children eat what is set before them without any nonsense. Discipline is a real problem, however, with father and mother agreeing on it in

FAMILY LIFE
Monthly service bulletin of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
Price $1 a year, 10c a copy.

only about half of the families. Discipline tends to be taken over by the older children, to an extent not known in ordinary homes, and in nine cases out of every 10 the children showed no objection to this system. "My oldest sister," says one, by way of illustration, "was really the disciplinarian in our family ever since I can remember, and I would obey her sooner than my parents. She was very unselfish and disciplined us not for her own pleasures but for the help it was to my mother. She bathed us, helped sew for us, and assumed a great deal of the burdens and responsibilities of the family. Even after she was married she would call us on the telephone and tell us to do so and so. She thus disciplined us from afar. She has always been concerned with the welfare of mother and the family. She would help me with the chores in order to save mother. I always obeyed and respected her, and loved her more than the rest." Older children, who thus assumed responsibility for management of the younger ones, nearly always relied upon leadership, good will, counseling, group pressure, boycott, and appeals for cooperation,—not upon domination or physical punishment. "Sibling discipline is often more effective than adult discipline," the authors comment.

What does it do to the older children? Two results were emphasized repeatedly in the case material: one that it hastened maturity and second that it fostered habits of responsibility. But there is another side to the picture: "Many older children are exploited by being called upon to aid in the rearing of younger children to the point where their own life plans are interfered with in varying degrees."

Children with large families tend to keep up close relations with each other in later life. They are practically unanimous in asserting that being brought up in a large family tends to socialize the individual. They emphasize the emotional security which they derived from their background.

Perhaps the final test of what large family living does to children is the extent to which they developed into well-adjusted adults. "Approximately two out of three siblings were reported as well adjusted, one out of four was medium in his adjustment, and one out of nine was poorly adjusted." Boys tend to be somewhat better adjusted than girls. "Inbetween children show higher rates of good and medium adjustment than do first-born or last-born children .... First-born siblings have the highest percentage of poor adjustment and by a wide margin. First-born daughters in particular have a poor record of adjustment." This fact is associated with the "exploitation" previously mentioned, in which they were forced to accept too much responsibility too young. But on the whole the group compares favorably with the general population, and the unfavorable cases are explained simply and easily: "poorly adjusted children, considered as a whole, tend to be grouped in homes in which the father is domineering, or the mother is ineffective and irresponsible, in which the children are exploited, and where health problems abound."

While children from these large families had a good record of happiness in their own marriages, as noted above,

there is a less favorable side of the picture: they marry to a lesser extent than does the population at large, women being more handicapped from this point of view than are men. They have had too many responsibilities already! Yet "older, responsible siblings often make a special kind of marriage, to dependent mates." Moreover, persons "reared in our large families do not in turn produce large families. Rather they show relatively many childless marriages and small families."

This is one of the reasons why the authors, in conclusion, approve of the large family system only with great qualifications. It has many advantages, — but! The number of children in any family, they believe, should be adapted to the capacities of the parents and their economic circumstances. In a nation-wide view, some couples should limit the size of their families, others should increase them,—in both cases for the purpose of improving family life. Perhaps a medium-sized family, with four or five children, should be regarded as desirable, they suggest, rather than a very small or very large one.

(THE LARGE FAMILY SYSTEM, by James H. S. Bossard and Eleanor Stoker Boll, both of the department of sociology, University of Pennsylvania. Pp. 326, price $6 from University of Pennsylvania Press, 3436 Walnut st., Philadelphia 4, Pa., 1956.)

Research Notes

CENSUS BUREAU reports that in April, 1955, about 600,000 children under 18 years of age were living with father only, while 5,200,000 such children lived with mother only. About one-half million of the latter group were living with their mothers while their fathers were away from home because of service in the Armed Forces. Of the total 53,500,000 children under 18 years of age, 89% were living with two parents.

STERILITY IN MEN might sometimes result from wearing a suspensory, or even tight underwear, in the opinion of two physicians at the Bombay Family Welfare Bureau. Of 201 males examined for infertility during one year, 33 were found to be wearing suspensories, and only six of these had normal sperm. Removal of the "scrotal suspenders" was followed in several cases by improvement. It has long been known that rams can be made sterile by tying the scrotum close to the body, so that the temperature of the testicles is raised. Sperm are produced successfully at a temperature several degrees below that of the body, and one of the normal functions of the scrotum is to maintain the testicles at a lower heat level. *Journal of Family Welfare,* Bombay, Nov., 1955.

MOST IMPORTANT REASON why parents have a second child is their belief that an only child will be handicapped in various ways. This was found by inquiring of 239 couples in Indianapolis, in the course of a survey of the factors of fertility, made by the Milbank Fund. The idea that death of the only child would leave the parents childless seemed not to be an important motivation for having a second child.

HIGHEST KNOWN SEX-RATIO for any major disease is that for lung cancer, in which there are five deaths of men for each death of a woman. When this is adjusted for smoking history it is brought into line with the figures for other causes of death, say scientists in the June issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute.*

ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE

Some ancient philosopher observed that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world" and the study of human nature, which is perhaps the most important thing in the world, involves measuring and classifying these different kinds of people, finding out how they came to be what they are, and how they can be changed. An up-to-date discussion of differential psychology has been needed for some time, and Leona E. Tyler of the University of Oregon has now supplied it by revising one which she first published a decade ago. After an introductory section on statistical method she takes up differences in intelligence, vocational aptitude, personality, school achievement, and a dozen other topics of the greatest practical importance.

Sex differences are in some ways no more important than several other kinds, in marital adjustment, but they are always interesting, and her review of the rapidly accumulating research is detailed, critical, balanced, and conservative, like the rest of the book. "Everyone who wishes to discuss the abilities of the two sexes must attempt an explanation of one unquestionable fact," she agrees. "It is this: history has recorded the names and achievements of a large number of men but only of a very small number of women." The reasons are controversial, partly speculative. Because of the nature of the tests used, it is impossible to say whether women or men have the greater average intelligence. In the past it has been asserted that males were more variable in this respect, — there were more geniuses and also more idiots in the sex. Recent studies have made this generalization doubtful. There is no question, however, about the reality of differences in special traits. "Males tend to be higher in mathematical reasoning, spatial judgment, and science. Females average higher in verbal fluency, rote memorizing of most materials, perceptual speed, and dexterity." The widespread masculine belief (source of innumerable jokes, good and bad) about the talkativeness of the female sex is documented. "Girls are more fluent, almost from infancy on . . . but most of the available evidence seems to indicate that it is in verbal *fluency,* rather than in the grasp of verbal meanings, that females are superior."

It is when we move into the area of non-intellectual traits that we begin to find larger differences between the sexes at all ages. Masculine interests, for instance, cluster in six different areas, feminine interests are found mainly in one, when interests characteristic of occupational groups are studied. This "*one* type of interest pattern predominates so strongly over the others that very often it is the only thing that shows up." Crissy and Daniel called this interest factor, which appears to characterize as many as 90% of graduating senior girls in high school, 'Interest in Male Association.' The name was chosen to represent what housewives, office workers, stenographers, and nurses have in common."

Dr. Tyler perhaps considers this name anthropocentric; she suggests that "it would be simpler and probably more correct to call the factor 'Typical Feminine Interests,' since it includes elementary teachers as well as housewives and office workers. It doubtless represents the general attitude and outlook of the woman who does not want a career for its own sake, but who is satisfied to pursue any pleasant congenial activity that offers itself until marriage, and perhaps afterward. One can get a fairly good idea of

what it is by examining the content of one of the standard women's magazines —home, personal attractiveness, amusements, direct relationships with people."

A large number of studies of children's interests by many methods have indicated that boys and girls show marked differences no matter how young they are. Other well-known differences, seemingly substantiated by good evidence, are the greater emotional instability of the female sex, the greater aggressiveness of the male, — these two again at all ages from infancy onward.

Nothing that has been said in the foregoing will tell whether these interests are biological and constitutional or merely the result of differences in training. Of course both origins are found together. Dr. Tyler's careful discussion of this central problem is excellent. "There is evidence," she concludes, "that the emotional differences are more closely tied in with fundamental biological differences than the ability differences are. In all these areas, however, concepts as to what the sex roles are seem to be of considerable importance."

Race, nationality, class, and age differences are considered successively. A discussion of the mentally deficient is followed by a welcome chapter on a topic too often slighted nowadays, "The unusually gifted." It is generally recognized that children who are highly endowed intellectually usually come from families of the same character, and that they are generally above the average in physique, health, social ability as well. But Dr. Tyler says there is no particular advantage in an IQ above 140, in fact, there is some maladjustment in the very high (and of course exceedingly rare) level above that. An IQ from 130 to 150 seems to be the optimum. Incidentally she quotes evidence on one point that is extremely troublesome to some parents and school administrators. What are we going to do with the child who is much too bright for his age? Keep him with other students of the same age and leave him bored and disgusted, or put him with older children and leave him socially out of place? Some writers have found the latter an alarming prospect but on the whole, the comparison of pupils who have been accelerated from two to four years shows no ill effects. It is far safer than to force them into lockstep with those of half their intelligence.

Part IV on the factors producing differences gets into really controversial territory, where those who have occupied various positions are ready to shoot from the hip at any suggestion that their claims are not well-founded. Dr. Tyler walks steadily and safely through this no-man's land, by following the principle governing selection of material for her whole book, that it must be entirely quantitative,—she has no time for "first principles," "it has always been known," "clinical observation tells us," "can anyone really question," and all the other old cliches that cover feeling of scientific inadequacy.

Among other interesting points, "Physical handicaps, such as adenoids, dental caries, and malnutrition, apparently do not lower children's intelligence, and correcting them does not make the child brighter. Similarly, illness does not depress intelligence test-scores . . . The research on the relationships of physiological factors, such as blood composition, allergies, basal metabolism, electroencephalograms, and autonomic functioning, to intelligence and personality traits has been suggestive but not conclusive." There is some relationship of body-build

to psychiatric diagnosis. Her review of the evidence concerning improvement of adopted children in good homes, and similar subjects, is very helpful. Her chapter on the hereditary basis of individual differences is up-to-date. Many psychologists, psychiatrists, and others who are still asserting that mental disease has nothing to do with heredity, would do the world a favor by studying this book. A final chapter emphasizes the importance of more study of human differences and more application of what is learned from such study.

Dr. Tyler writes with unusual clearness. Although she is addressing graduate students particularly, she should find a much wider circle of readers. There is no other volume now available for easy reference, which summarizes so much material in this basic field, in a manner that makes it immediately available for practical use.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN DIFFERENCES, by Leona E. Tyler. Second edition. Pp. 562, price $6 from Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32d st., New York 1, N.Y., 1956.)

●

Inexpensive Pamphlets

FOR THOSE TRAVELING with children, several useful guides are available. *Touring Can Be Child's Play* is free on request to Travel Division, Shell Oil Co., 50 W. 50th st., New York, N.Y. *So You're Going to Take a Trip,* a pamphlet describing a dozen different guessing games, can be had for 10c from National Recreation Assn., 8 W. 8th st., New York, N.Y. *Ford Travel Games* describes 30 methods for entertaining the whole family; it can be had without cost on application to the Information Section, Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schafer Road, Dearborn, Mich. The *Trip Record Book* will help keep older children interested; free from Tidewater Associated Oil Co., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y. Many useful pointers will also be found in *Carefree Travel by Car,* gratis from Shell Oil Co., 50 W. 50th st., New York, N.Y.

OLDER PERSONS IN THE HOME, pp. 4, price 5c from Presbyterian Distribution Service, 234 McAllister st., San Francisso 2, Calif.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT on children's radio and television programs, 45c from NAFBRAT (Natl. Assn. for Better Radio and Television), 882 Victoria ave., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

●

Notes from the AIFR

BEFORE YOU MARRY is a new folder containing a little self-rating scale by which the reader can answer the question, "Am I ready for marriage?" Copy will be sent to any interested person on request.

DR. AND MRS. PAUL POPENOE will leave on an Eastern trip about Oct. 1. Dr. Popenoe will attend to some Institute business, and also take part in educational activities. Among his engagements are:

Kansas State Council on Family Relations, Emporia, Kans., Oct. 4, 5, 6.

Kansas City., Mo., Social Hygiene Assn., Oct. 8, 9, 10.

Covenant Club of Chicago, forum, Oct. 15.

Erie, Pa., Social Hygiene Society, Oct. 22-23.

Family Life Institute, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Nov. 5, 6.

●

Early Marriages Break Oftener

Average age of women at first marriage in the U.S. is now 20.8 years, ac-

cording to a Census survey based on an inquiry in April, 1954. But the average age of women married only once was 21.1 years at first marriage; average age of women married twice or oftener was 19.0 years at first marriage. In other words, women whose first marriage has been broken (and in these early years it is nearly always by divorce, not by death of the partner) married earlier than those whose first marriages were successful. This new evidence, that divorcees married two years younger than other women, provides additional argument against the marriages of girls in their teens.

●

Around the World

THAT INDIA'S ANCIENT SAGES possessed a profound and mysterious knowledge of the Art of Love is a superstition ridiculed by Dr. A. P. Pillay of Bombay, the leading contemporary authority on the subject in India. In his book, *Ideal Sex Life,* he comments: "India is believed to have been the place where all sexual wisdom originated. That is a myth I wish to explode. Our forefathers were in no way sexual experts, not any more than ancient Persians, Greeks, Chinese, or Japanese. They had certain books on the subject which rightly or wrongly, more wrongly I believe, came to be looked upon as classics. There was nothing original in them and what they taught was how to seduce young girls and certain procedures for achieving this. These procedures were more magical than rational."

CANADA is losing many citizens to the U.S.A. because its divorce laws are too stringent, asserts Senator W. M. Aseltine of Saskatchewan.

IN BOMBAY the Catholic Women's Welfare Society, of which Cardinal Gracias is president, has established a Catholic Marriage Counseling Bureau. Many women are now consulting the clinics established primarily to furnish birth control information. The new clinic will attempt to suplant these by providing information and the aid of physicians who are thoroughly conversant with and guided by Roman Catholic doctrine.

SURVEYS of results from the widespread birth control campaigns in Japan reveal that the condom is the favorite method, as it is in the United States. Rhythm comes second and the diaphragm plays an unimportant part. This is equally the case in areas where the population was shown the use of a number of different methods and allowed, during several years, to use those it preferred.

FIRST ITALIAN birth control center is reported to have opened in Rome. In the past, the common policy of the national government and of the Roman Catholic church has opposed such undertakings, but prosecution of one of Italy's outstanding psychologists, Dino Origlia, on a charge of giving contraceptive information, last year resulted in his acquittal. It is taken for granted that the courts will be called on to review any new initiative.

IN ALGERIA there are now 37,000 men with two wives and 1800 with three or more, although the Mohammedan religion of the native population allows four. For several generations the French government has attempted to discourage polygamy. While it took pains not to interfere with native religious customs, it refused to grant distinctions and government position to natives who were not monogamous. Cost of maintaining a harem may have been even more persuasive in leading men to limit themselves to one helpmeet at a time.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

CLINICAL TRAINING FOR PASTORAL CARE, by David Belgum. Pp. 137 (no index), price $3 from the Westminster Press, Witherspoon bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1956.

More and more clergymen are preparing themselves for pastoral visitation and counseling nowadays, and Dr. Belgum (associate professor of pastoral counseling at Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, Minneapolis) offers them practical help in this little book. "Personal growth toward a mature personality adjustment is essential" to the pastor himself, he insists. About one-third of the book is given over to detailed writeup of pastoral calls made by students under the supervision of the author.

•

THE HOSTILE MIND "the sources and consequences of rage and hate," by Leon J. Saul. Pp. 211, price $3.50 from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

Man's hostility to man is the central problem in human affairs, says psychoanalyst Saul of Philadelphia; and he traces it back to the primitive fight-flight reflex. When any animal encounters danger, it may respond by fight,—advancing and attacking, or by flight, — running away. This deeply-rooted mechanism, like many other parts of man's biological endowment, does not fit well into modern life. It is not easy to run away from everything that we fear, nor is a life of continual fighting likely to make for peace. The result is a great reservoir of hostility which expresses itself in all sorts of undesirable ways, from stomach ulcers to world wars. Dr. Saul discusses the influence of parents on their children, the innumerable manifestations of unwise education, and the ways in which the spread of hostility can be prevented. It is a disease, he insists, which can and should be tackled just as energetically as tuberculosis. "Our best brains, with adequate funds, should be mobilized to attack this program on a national scale . . . The greatest single effort of the nation and the world should be devoted to seeing that its children mature emotionally from the moment of conception. This is the basic answer to man's tendency to torture and destroy himself." Dr. Saul has written an important book, starting with a sound biological foundation and developing his thesis competently and interestingly, even if he sometimes carries it to an extreme.

•

MARRIAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD, by Phillip Polatin and Ellen C. Philtine. Pp. 313, price $3.95 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1956.

This is "a psychiatrist's view of marriage." Dr. Polatin is a psychoanalyst in New York City and his wife, Ellen Philtine, is a writer. They are the authors of a previous book, *The Well-adjusted Personality*. They begin with the ideal marriage, then discuss ways in which it can be attained and maintained. The last one-third of the book discusses divorce and its consequences. The book is easy reading, is constructive in its outlook, and tries to tell the reader what to do, rather than contenting itself with generalities and platitudes. It has the faults of many other books written by psychiatrists. Although an enormous amount of research, statistically sound, has been done on the family, no sign of it will be found in these

pages. There is little evidence of social biology. The psychiatrist is accustomed to dealing with the individual, and is likely to narrow his vision accordingly. This failure to take long-range consequences into account, is evident in such discussions as that of pre-marital intercourse, from which one might get the impression that the only serious concern is whether or not you feel guilty about it. "We cannot undo whatever experience we have acquired, nor need we feel apologtic about having acquired it. It must be regarded as part of our education in living." Many persons will probably be unwilling to recommend a book which is so short-sighted.

•

YOUR CHILD AND MINE, by John Dallavaux. Pp. 59 (no index), price $2 from Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st st., New York 1, N.Y., 1956.

Old-fashioned virtues of discipline and responsibility for children as well as adults are stressed by the author, a teacher and lecturer who lives in Rutland, Vt.

•

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN BEHAVIOR, by James L. McCartney. Pp. 257, price $3.50 from Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st st., New York 1, N.Y., 1956.

The understanding which Dr. McCartney offers is based on psychiatry with a Freudian slant, rather than on a broad psychological and biological background. At times he writes simply, at other times drops into a style that might be taken from a clinical textbook. There is more detailed material on rare abnormalities than is necessary or desirable in a book for popular reading. More than half the book is taken up by a somewhat technical discussion of diagnosis and therapy, but with little attention paid to what the reader could do for himself. The final chapter offers "a philosophy for living." Dr. McCartney (a psychiatrist now in private practice in New York City) has high aims but falls short; and some of the material in his pages is really astounding. It is hard to know whether misstatements are due merely to careless writing or to misinformation, but the remarks on heredity are clearly in the latter group. What shall the reader think, however, of the assertion (p. 47): "During adolescence, the boy also goes through dramatic changes which will give him much concern. His voice changes, his testicles usually descend into the scrotum . . . "? Dr. McCartney knows as well as anyone else that the testicles have descended into the scrotum before birth or very shortly afterward. The scrotum naturally hangs lower after it enlarges at puberty. He could have said so.

•

TRY GIVING YOURSELF AWAY, by David Dunn. Pp. 128 (no index), price $2.95 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

Altruism, "the service motive," an outgoing personality, — it is said more formally in a dozen ways but David Dunn, a successful business man, puts it in four simple words: "Try giving yourself away." The book apeared in 1947 and is now revised. This active unselfishness should begin in the family, he declares, and he gives some practical suggestions, particularly to teen-agers. But he covers almost every phase of life, not merely with enthusiasm but with innumerable practical suggestions for increasing your own personal happiness by following his recipe. This is one of the best of the "inspirational" books.

•

THE MIND GOES FORTH, by Harry & Bonaro Overstreet. Pp. 384, price $3.95 from W. W. Norton & Co., 55 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

In this new product of joint author-

ship, the popular Overstreets discuss "the drama of understanding." How can people,—singly, in groups, or in nations,—understand each other, find room for differences, and overcome the suspicions and hostilities that now create so many difficulties? They give little space to the problems of understanding in marriage and in family life, but much of what they have to say can be applied anywhere.

•

DELINQUENCY, by Herbert A. Bloch and Frank T. Flynn. Pp. 612, price not stated; from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

"The juvenile offender in America today" gets full treatment here, but prevention is alloted only 26 pages of very inadequate discussion, with virtually no attention paid to means of strengthening marriage and family life, the major factor that should be considered. Those wanting a detailed account of the meaning and scope of delinquency, the characteristics of offenders, and the "treatment agencies," will find in this book just what they need. It should be widely useful for study and reference. Dr. Bloch is professor of sociology at Brooklyn college, Dr. Flynn is professor in the school of social service administration of the University of Chicago.

•

MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING FOR SOCIAL ACTION, by George S. Stevenson. Pp. 358, price $6.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956:

A comprehensive discussion by one of the deans of the mental health movement. The apendix deals with visual aids.

•

ROLE PLAYING in leadership training and group problem solving, by Alan F. Klein. Pp. 176 (no index), price $3.50 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1956.

Leadership training is necessary for organizations, but "if we are to have a truly democratic and effective society we shall train the leadership potential in all the members, and not the select few," says Mr. Klein, professor of social group work at the University of Pittsburgh. There is need for sound planning and preparation, and he tells in detail how to manage this. He insists that this is quite different from group therapy and psychodrama. This well-written book will be of interest and value to anyone concerned with any kind of group.

•

INTEGRATING SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPTS, an exploration in child psychotherapy, by Otto Pollak. Pp. 284, price $4 from Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

Three cases described in detail from the Child Guidance Institute of the Jewish Board of Guardians. The general purpose was to get a broader approach to problems, than is now customary. The technical discussion will interest social workers and others prepared to digest the usual jargon.

•

"INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES" in the middle of the bridge which joins Canada and the U.S. across the Detroit river have been repudiated by authorities. For many years past it has been the custom for couples to stand on the line,—a Canadian woman on her side, an American man on his side, for instance. This was suposed to avoid immigration difficulties. But legal authorities now point out that this is a farce, — in whichever country they elect to live, one of the pair is not legally married!

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
$2.50 per dozen, or $15 per 100.

Write for complete catalog of publications, and send orders to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

5287 Sunset Blvd. **Los Angeles 27, Calif.**

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, Calif.

(Return Postage Guaranteed)

Sec. 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Los Angeles, Calif.
Permit No. 12538

The Library
San Francisco Theological Seminary
San Anselmo, Calif.

The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

Write for Full List of Publications to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

5287 SUNSET BOULEVARD -:- LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA